

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1859.

Much difference of opinion exists, as to whether the Post-office Department possesses the legal right to apply the income of the Congress-and upon the determination of this question rests an extra session. An argument was submitted by a correspondent of the Union, a few days ago, to show that the right referred to exists-a counter opinion is given by high legal authority in the National Intelligencer. The Intelligencer says that Ohio Legislature, that Breslin, the defaulting the opinion of its correspondent is so clear, that it very much doubts whether the inconvenience of assembling an extra session of Congress should be permitted to outweigh the hazardous assumption of a power not more clearly conferred by law, even could its exercise provide adequately for the exigency of the case, which in fact it could not, inasmuch as the current receipts of the post offices are township are in a sad state of destitution. not only by some millions unequal to its expenditures, but those receipts could hardly, we presume, be drawn from a thousand distant offices with sufficient promptitude to sustain the operations of the Department even on a very reduced footing. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, that the deficiency in the revenue of the Postoffice Department for the present fiscal year is ascertained to be six millions instead of the four millions which were provided in the defeated appropriation bill. If the mail service could be partially sustained by the adoption of Mr. R. H. G.'s construction of the laws regulating the application of accruing postages, and by the voluntary aid of contractors who may be willing to incur the risk and odium of appearing before Congress as claimants for pay, this deficiency would render the attempt abortive.

We continue to hear from the adjoining counties of this Congressional district, the most encouraging accounts as to the prospects of Mr. Thomas. His nomination has been received with great favor. His well earned popularity, irrespective of politics, will stand him in good stead-whilst the principles he has laid down, and which he will advocate, and, if elected, would sustain and carry out, in the national legislature, cannot but recommend him to a large portion of the voters, who, whatever may be their party predilections, desire to see such doctrines maintained. A gentleman from the upper country, who has heretofore despaired of success, now writes us. that, "if a pull 20th ult., and \$933,000 including the followaltogether is now given, we have it in our power to succeed in sending to Congress 000; W. Heller & Co., 891,000; E. Kelley & one who will represent a portion of the people of Virginia, who have not for several years had a single representative to express their sentiments." Let Mr. Thomas's friends, then, enter into, and prosecute the canvass, with zeal, energy, and perseverance. the 5th. The frigate Roanoke was there-

The Prince William Democrat deprecates the decision of the Democratic meeting in nillo on the last of February-all well. that county, relative to the holding of a Democratic Congressional Convention-believes that unless the party unite on one man defeat awaits it in May next-and says, that in the present condition of affairs, "it will take the position of a neutral between the two Democratic candidates." The Blue Ridge Republican says that Mr. Shackelford, in his card, "takes the true ground in regard to a Convention," and also says, "we learn that the majority, in the Democratic meeting, in Prince William, on Monday last. opposed to a Convention, was not as large as | Peru. has been represented. The minority was so formidable that the opponents of a Convention refused to go into a count."

The New York Herald, which seeks to is apparently taking, declares, that a presidential contest limited to the democratic and republican parties can be productive only of the most mischievous consequences to the the capital with 10,000 men. business interests of the whole country, and to the Union itself; and that nothing can save the country from these disasters but the intervention of a third party, fresh from the mint, and representing South and North, the conservative and Union sentiments of the bulk of the American people.

By a letter from Gen. Scott, published in the Baton Rouge Advocate of the 3d instant, we learn that the General declines the reception which had been tendered him by the Legislature of Louisiana, and which he had previously accepted. He assigns as the cause of the change of determination, sympathy with the community in the late steamboat disaster, by which so many valuable citizens have lost their lives and so many families been Rallis county, was at work in a corn-field made acquainted with sorrow.

Patents were last week awarded to the following, amongst many other inventors: John on the way became so over-wrought with Van Riswick, of Washington, D. C., improved passion that he became affected with bleedbrick machine: Geo. Watt, of Richmond, Va., improved seed-planters; Joseph H. Kite, of Conrad's Store, Va., improved corn-harvester; Theodore Bailey, Friendship, Va., improved dumping wagon.

Negotiations are said to be on foot for a change in the direction of the Washington tendent of public printing, is spoken of as Montreal. The marriage ceremony was to gentle dispositions, to ladies' use. We sidered the President of the United States likely to succeed Mr. Wendell.

Major John Champe, of Revolutionary mem-

A violent storm of rain, thunder and lightning, occurred near Charlestown, Va.. physique, and weight 110 pounds.

It is be interesting event.

It is be interesting event. on Monday week.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES."

As the time draws nigh for the execution of the convicted murderers, in Baltimore, day, in reference to the probability of their meeting the fate which the sentence of the law has awarded them. Whatever may be the accuracy of the various reports, which are disturbing the public mind, there appears to be no doubt that efforts of no common character continue to be made to procure a nounced against Gambrill.

On Thursday night, an attempt was made in Philadelphia, to assassinate a driver of a car on the Second and Third streets Railroad. As the car was moving along at the usual rate of speed, a double-barrelled pistol or two loads of a revolver were fired at him. by a man who was stationed in a dark spot close by the side of the track. The pistol could not have been more than three or four feet from the driver, when the shots were fired, and yet he escaped.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) Sun says they have Department to the payment of its expenses, had ninety-nine days of uninterrupted good in default of an express appropriation by sleighing in Berkshire county, this winter. There has been three months of continual sleighing at Sudbury, Vt. A letter from Manchester, N. H., written on the 9th inst., says that there have been, up to that date, one hundred and six days of constant sleighing.

It appears from the report just made to the State treasurer, had the sum of \$17,000 invested in the Cumberland (Md.) Savings Bank, which recently gave up the ghost. The bank, however, during its existence, repaid him \$9,000. His total investments in banks, railroads, and lots, was \$680,994 74. and of this he was repaid \$94,547.

A letter in the London (C. W.) Free Press, from M'Gillyray, says, the people of that A great number of the inhabitants are said to have scarcely any bread to eat, while others have been reduced to the necessity of eating turnips and shorts, in order to keep them from starving.

The Christian Intelligencer, and Presbyterian, are discussing the question of the morality of Chess Playing. Both journals doubt the good moral effect of the game on account of the time it takes, the fatigue occasioned, want of utility, &c. The Intelligencer, however, defends it for children.

The majority of the committee on federal relations in the Massachusetts Legislature. on Friday, reported a bill to prevent and punish any attempt to arrest fugitive slaves n that State. A minority report against the bill was also presented.

The New York Board of Councilmen have fraud in the weight of coal, by requiring every cart employed in the delivery of coal to have an accurate scale attached to it.

It is stated that Mr. Butterworth has engaged the Hon. Reverdy Johnson as his counsel, in case he is indicted for his connection with the Sickles' tragedy. Mrs. Sickles has returned home to New York.

Counterfeit \$5 notes on the Branch of the Northwestern Bank, at Parkersburg, Va. are in circulation.

Quite a number of herring, and a few shad, have been caught at the fisheries in Caroline county, Md.

From California. NEW YORK, March 13, P. M .-- The steamer Star of the West arrived to night from Aspinwall, with San Francisco dates of the ing consignments :- Messrs. Fargo & Co., \$107,000; American Exchange Bank, \$104,-Co., \$50,000; W. Hoge & Co., \$46,000; W. T. Odleman & Co., \$45,000; Jas. Patrick, \$40,000; Messrs. Freeman & Co., \$40,000; Howes & Orville, \$33,000: Taffee, McCabill & Co., \$28,000; W. Seligman & Co., \$20,000. The Star of the West left Aspinwall on all reported well.

The sloop of war Vandalia was at Manza-The sloop of war St. Mary's arrived at Panama on the 20th, and the next day Capt. Davis handed over the command to Capt. Thomlam. The old officers and crew were

also relieved and returned in the Star of the West. The British frigate Alam arrived at Panama on the 23d, from the coast of Mexico, with \$500,000 in treasure for Europe. The British steamer Callao arrived at Pa-

nama on the 22d from South American ports. Guayaquill was still under blockade by the Peruvian fleet From Chili there is no important news. Another revolution was daily expected in

Later from Mexico.

New Orleans, March 12 .-- The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz on the 9th, is below, coming up. A battle is reported to have taken place near Cordova, and the left move in the direction which popular opinion wing of Miramon's army completely routed by the Liberals. Miramon lost 100 men killed, three guns, and 300 muskets, besides a large quantityof ammunition. Degolfado was preparing to march upon

The liberals have captured Gaanajuato

and Aguas Calientes.

From the Plains. Sr. Louis, March, 13 .- The mail of the 21st has arrived. Lieutenant Beale reports arm, and went down upon her knees implorthat the valley of the Canadian river is exceedingly fertile and every way adapted to settlement.

Two Stockton Mail parties are reported to have been cut off by the Indians. Sandoval, chief of the Mojave Indians, is

The Neosho and Albuquerque mail is in

successful operation. Effects of Passion.

The Hannibal (Missouri) Messenger says 'A few days since, while Mr. H. Hayden, of with his brother-in-law, he became angry with him and said he would shoot him. repaired to the house for his gun, but while ing at the lungs, and in a few hours was a

A GIANT MARRIED. - The Worcester, Mass.,

Spy of a recent date, says: At the close of the exhibition of the Arabian giant at the theatre, last evening, Chas. known in Maryland, the "Tom" breed: cer- and was about to read that from Mr. Botts, Hersey, esq., was summoned to meet an exi-gency caused by the unexpected arrival of horses of easy, yet rapid gair, in this country; expired. the bride expectant of his Highness, from and particularly adapted, by their kind and Montreal. The marriage ceremony was to have been consummated in Boston, but it was prevented by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom, Mr. Detailed by "circumstances beyond their control." The bridegroom the measures results and the control of the United States and commissioned by the Virginia State Histori- routh K. Goshon was born in Asia, is 21 with the same admiration which all who commended in the President's message, were commissioned by the Virginia State Historical Society to prepare a Memoir of Sergeant

with the same admiration which all who commended in the President's message, were years of age, weighs 417 pounds, and is by witnessed the performance warmly expressed, such as had been suggested and approved by profession an engineer, as we learn from a land fully instified in the preference warmly expressed. profession an engineer, as we learn from a sind mity justified in the preference we the wings. He adverted to the tariff of glimpse at the marriage certificate. The bride, Miss Celestina N. Townes, is a native the saddle. There are two gentlemen in the country under the former, and its pecuof Montreal, 24 years of ago, of modest Baltimore county, whose stock of Fon horses niary embarrassment under the latter. He of Montreal, 24 years of ago, of modest Baltimore county, whose sector of the Montreal, 24 years of ago, of modest Baltimore county, whose sector of the Montreal and the first of the Montreal and for sale physique, and weighs 115 pounds. We do are particularly fine; but we have never seen said that in 1842 the Governor advocated a Agents of the Peruvian Government, and for sale physique, and weighs 115 pounds. We do are particularly fine; but we have never seen said that in 1842 the Governor advocated a Agents of the Peruvian Government, and for sale physique, and weighs 115 pounds. We do

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES

Boston, March 12 .- Capt. Brown, of the ship Belle Creole, from Charleston, S. C., fell from the deck of his vessel into the hold this forenoon, and was instantly killed .--Captain B. was an officer highly esteemed, rumors are becoming more rife, from day to and his untimely death will be deeply lamented.

NEW YORK, March 12.-The U.S. M. steamer Cahawba, Captain Bullock, sailed at 12 M. to-day, for New Orleans and Havana, with a large number of passengers and \$68,000 in specie for Havana. No arrangements have yet been made for a steamer to take the place commutation of the sentence of death pro- of the Warrior in this line, and there will, therefore, be but one departure per month from New York and New Orleans, instead of

two as formerly.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 12.—Edward H. Rulloff, who has been twice convicted of the murder of his wife and child, and has recently been granted a new trial, was yesterday run out of the county by the sheriff, who stood in fear of a mob. A meeting of the citizens of the county had been called to take measures to summarily punish the criminal. Officers started for Auburn last night to arrest and bring Rulloff back, and he is confidently expected back by the people assembled here to-day. Great excitement prevails in that village, and a riot appears unavoida-

The extensive tannery of Hon, E. E. Esty was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at about \$10,000, on which there

was a partial insurance. WASHINGTON, March 13 .- Gen. Shields is detained here by illness. He has been sick

The Navy Department will soon order the fitting out of vessels to relieve others on foreign stations. It is probable the question of an extra ses-

Mount Vesuvius.

ion will be decided this week.

The under ground and above ground operations of Vesuvius keep up with me an ever unvarying wonder. The sea offire is visible night after night from the shores and the hills that environ Naples, -- and many go out at night to see the lava roll down. The sublime with me being over, the ridiculous is suggestive of the many and vast uses to which this great body of fire and heat, here in the vicinity of a great city, could and would be probably) put near Boston or New York .-What a furnace ever hot, to heat all the streets and houses by conducting pipes!-What a magnificent oven for baking and stew ing! What a "a Kichen Range" for Biddy and Bridget! What a place for cooking maccaroni! What a foundry for melting iron and making steam engines of all sorts and sizes! What a fire for a boiler! What a gas creator! Then there is snow upon the coals this time of the year, and even upon the crust over the fire. What a place for ices and fro-zen punch! When I clambered up the scoria, the other day, I soon went from a hot and rather annoying sun to mist, and clouds, and snow. As I was reeking with perspiraadopted an ordinance for the prevention of tion in a struggle on foot, my companion at rest in a postchaise, was half freezing with cold. We both soon brought ourselves to an equality of temperature-I by drying up over a fire crevice in the summit and my companion by extracting fresh caloric from the heat below. Agreeable mountain, that performs such various functions on human life! To what uses it could be put! Hot steam!-Cold steam! Ice! Fire! Sulphur! All sorts of things together .- Brook's Letters.

How Wine is Manufactured.

In the little, active and flourishing seaport of Cette, in the South of France, and bordering on the Mediterranean, the manufacture imperial Tokav," is carried on most extensively, without the juice of the grape. The imports to this busy mercantile community are inferior spirits, logwood and Brazil-wood, which leave in the form of choice French. Spanish and Portuguese winee, with the aid sugar, vinegar, and other chemical admixture. To the merchants of Cette, it matters not that the grape crop fails; or, rather, it does matter-for their wine rises in price, and as the failure of the grape does not affeet the price of bad whiskey, logwood, &c .. &c., the increased price of their wine is a perfect windfall to them. Inferior malt liquors -without hops we presume-are also in demand for the manufacture of choice wines .-Thus it is that the whole world of ideal winebibbers are systematically humbugged. But why should we enlarge on the subject? It has been so thoroughly ventilated that none can plead absolute ignorance. The wonder is that any man can ask a friend to take a glass of wine with him without laughing in his face-so well does he know that what he calls "wine," from conventional usage, is only a palpable cheat.

As we have already hinted, these frauds are not confined to Europe, nor to wine .--They are universal and all-pervading, and the strong arm of the law ought to be invoked to suppress them .- N. Y. Exp.

Distressing Case of Poverty.

The Easton (Fa.) Express furnishes the particulars of a distressing case of poverty. A child belonging to a poor woman died at that place, and the mother being too poor to purchase a coffin, placed the corpse in a raisin box, and on Sunday started, with the box under her arm, and accompanied by her little boy of three years of age, for a graveyard in New Jersey, about two miles below Easten where she thought she would be allowed to bury her child, though she had no money to pay for its interment; but upon reaching the graveyard, the sexton refused to dig the grave because she had not a dollar to give him, and roughly told her to carry the dead child back to Easton again! The poor greature was almost exhausted from carrying the dead child such a distance under her ing him to bury her little one, and offering him fifteen cents-all the money she had: but this did not move him! She then took up the box again, returned home with her little boy, who was 100 small to be of any assistance to her in getting back her sorrowful load. In the evening a gentieman who had been told of the case went to the garret in which the poor mother lives, and took away the dead child, kindly burying it for her without charge.

Fine Horses. The January number of the American Farmer contains a letter sketching the scenes of a tour through the Old Dominion, in which is a graphic description of the Agricultural Society at Petersburg, from which Loudoun county, Virginia. He was of the such intention.)

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

To the People of the Seventh Congressional District. I had the honor in October last, to announce myself a candidate for your suffrages at the next election for Congress. At that time there was no candidate before the people; your late member, Mr. Smith, certainly was not, according to his own repeated declaration. He declared at Brentsville in November, that he was not then a candidate, and that he would not determine whether he would be a candidate or not, until after the 1th of March. He made the same declaration at Culpeper Court House, where he said I ought to have waited, for he might die ac get a better office. There was then, up to the 4th of March, no other Americans presented Mr. Henry W. Thomas, an old line Whig, to the District. On the 7th at Prince William Court, and after the nomination of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Smith for the first time in the Canvass, declared himself a candidate. We have a before the people two gentlemen claiming to be Democratic, and one on the part of the Oppos This is, to say the least, an unequal contest The Democratic majority in the District is not suf ficiently large to allow a division of the vote, and if the opposition should unite on Mr. Thomas, it equires no proplet to predict the result.

What then will the Democratic party do in this emergency? For either division of the party to say to the candidate of the other, you must withdraw, is manifestly arrogant and disrespectful. I have no more right to call on Mr. Smith to abandon the anvass than he has to make such a call on me-if there be any difference, it is against him, for he the last to announce himself, and then after Mr. Thomas became a candidate. It may be said that Mr. Smith was the late member and therefore was expected to be a candidate. But he would not announce himself-Was I, as well as every other Democrat in the District to wait until it was Mr. Smith's pleasure to say whether he would be a candidate, or not, or until he might die or get a better office? There is but one way to settle such differences, with due regard to the integri I first became a candidate, I declared my willingness to submit to a Convention. My friends have at all times been willing to go into Convention .-Who are they who have opposed it? A portion of the friends of Mr. Smith. In Rappahannock they opposed a Convention for Congress, and went into Convention to nominate a candidate for the House of Delegates. In Prince William they sustained a Convention for the Senate and opposed it for Congress. And so every where and for every thing except where Mr. Smith is a candidate for Congres -In that case, alone, it is considered unnecessary. The Virginia Sentinel, whilst calling for a concentration of the party vote on Mr. Smith, says not a word of a convention, but hints at modes of doubt ful propriety and uncertain operation, and which will not succeed. In other districts where similar difficulties exist, conventions have been called. In such cases it is the best and often the only resort. I say to you, Democrats, if you do not meet in

onvention, you are in imminent danger of defeat. You know the old adage, "in union there i trength. The question is with you. For my part, my course is taken and lies plainly before me. If you hold a Convention, I shall submit—if you do not, I shall abide the voice of the whole people. I am

respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY SHACKELFORD.

20 Papers in the District will please copy.

The Discussion in Prince William. The Court gave way, in the afternoon, or Monday last, in order to afford the several candidates for Congress an opportunity to address the people of the county.

Gov. Smith first took the stand, and after

thanking the Democrats of Prince William

for the renewed mark of confidence they had expressed in a resolution passed in a Democratic meeting which had just adjourned. proceeded to give an "account of his stewardship." He said many and interesting questions had arisen during the late session f Congress. Two great States had been added to the Union-that he had voted against the admission of both, and that while he did not feel inclined to admit, by his vote, any more free States, this was not the main rea son that governed him in his vote, (what the reason was we do not remember to have heard him state.) The Governor dwelt for some length of time on the financial condiof all sorts of wines, from "humble Port to tion of the country-Some time since, he re-Treasury. The present depressed condition of the country arose from various causesthey originate in the changes of the times. A fluctuation of trade, he said, begat a fluctuation of expenses. A heavy expense-six millions of dollars-was incurred in adding to the Capitol buildings-there were debts that had to be paid, and the increase in the salaries of members of Congress, government officers, &c., all tended to increase the expenses of the government. Gov. Smith had advocated, in a caucus of the Democratic members, retrenehment, and submitted a proposition, commencing by curtailing the salaries of members of Congress. A power ful effort was made to raise the tariff-he thought the public expenditure could be brought down to the present revenue. He stated that an extra session of Congress would probably be called. The Governor's time having expired, he concluded by an-

nouncing himself a candidate for re-election. Mr. Shackelford next took the stand. He was still a candidate for Congress, but was ready to submit his claims to a Congressional Convention, If the Democratic party was beaten, it would not be his fault. He said that Gov. Smith had given the most meagre account of his representative course that he had ever heard given by any representative -that he had not defined his position on many of the great questions which had been before Congress-that he had told them he voted against the admission of two new States, but had assigned no reason for so doing. Mr. Shackelford said he was himself

a Democrat, and expected Democratic support. Gov. Smith was not entitled to it-he had solicited the nomination of the Know Nothing party for Governor, in opposition to Mr. Wise. He stated that he was credibly informed that, on the evening before the election in 1855, there were two political meetings held in Alexandria-one by the Democratic party, at the Lyceum Hall, the other by the American party, at American Hall. Goy, Smith was at the Marshall House, in that city, at the time. He, Gov. S.) did not attend the Democratic meeting: a committee from the Know Nothing Council waited on him, and invited him to address them in their meeting, which he consented to do, and started in company with this committee to the hall in which their meeting was being held, having proceeded more than a square; they were met by a gentleman who advised the Governor to return to the Marshall House, and address the Americans from that place, and he accordingly returned; the committee reported to the council that Gov. Smith was ready to eddress them at the Marshall House, and the meeting adjourned to that place, where he addressed them. Mr. Shackelford said he held in his hand letters from John Minor Botts, R. F. Walker, and C. W. Lowis, all of whom state that Gov. S. did, in a letter written by him to Mr. Walker, before the meeting of the Winchester Convention, which letter is now we take the following notice of Col. Nor- in Gov. Smith's possession, solicit the Know the 12th of February, at which time it he- his superiors in every thing except a certain bourne Berkeley's horse, Tom Telegraph:- Nothing nomination for Governor, Gov. came alaw. This law virtually abolishes the overbearing bluster of manner which he mis-But one of the very best saddle-horses we Smith said it was simply a lie, and on being Grand Jury which has for so long exercised takes for dignity, and on which he probably have ever seen, was the superb dark bay interrogated by Mr. Shackelford as to whethstallion exhibited by N. Berkeley, esq., of er he meant to apply it to him, disclaimed Circuit Judge power to call it into session stallion exhibited by N. Berkeley, esq., of er he meant to apply it to him, disclaimed Circuit Judge power to call it into session because the such intention.) Mr. Shackelford they read whenever special cases need its aid. All ca-Telegraph breed, or, as it is most familiarly the letters from Messrs. Lewis and Walker, see are to be examined before a justice of our history is known, where many of you

Major Thomas said that the Governor con

such a measure now. The Governor made and response. He said the Governor had told Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. the people what he had done in Congress as their representative, and that he would tell them what he had not done. He then re-

of no benefit to the country. Mr. Thomas thought the country had been under Democratic mis-rule long enough; it is time there was a change. After Mr. Thomas had concluded, Gov. Smith again addressed the audience. He had much to say to the people, but had not sufficient time. He was surprised that he should again be compelled to deny that he had ever solicited the nomination for Governor at the hands of the Know Nothing party, and produced letters from Col. Suttle, of Alexandria, and John Williams, esq., of Washington city, to refute the charge. He was astonished that the gentlemen should

had to speak. Mr. Shackelford read the letter from Mr. Botts, and called on Gov. Smith, if he desired to clear himself of the charge, to pro-

have expected a fuller account of his repre-

sentative course, during the short time he

luce the Walker letter. The speeches of all three of the gentlemen were well received by their respective friends,

who frequently applauded them.

We make up this synopsis, principally, from memory. We have endeavored to give a fair and impartial account of the discussion. If, however, any of the foregoing statements, as regards either of the gentle men, are incorrect, we are willing to make the correction, not wishing to do injustice to

Democratic Meeting in Prince William.

any .- Prince William Democrat.

Pursuant to notice, a number of the Demperats of Prince William, met at the Court House of said county, on the 7th instant, to take into consideration the propriety of holding a Congressional Convention, and of appointing delegates to the same, when, on motion, G. F. Carney was called to Chair, and W. R. Murrell appointed Secretary.

It having been moved that the vote be taken as to whether this meeting are in favor of holding a Convention in this Congressional District, after discussion, in which various gentlemen participated, the Chairman submitted the question, which resulted in a

negative vote. E. Gaines, esq., then offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the Democracy of Prince William have unabated confidence in the Hon, William Smith, and cordially approve

of his representative course, and adopt him

as the Democratic candidate of this county, to represent us in the next Congress. On motion, the meeting then adjourned. G. F. CARNEY, Chairman.

W. R. MURRELL, Secretary.

Women's Wages.—A few days since, the Superintendent of the House of Industry, New York, in visiting among the poor chil dren of his charge, called upon one widow woman, Mrs. G., who then lived at No. 10 Mulberry street. She has two fine little girls. who attend the House School. Attention was particularly called to their circumstances by the mother applying for aid to pay her rent. She had disposed of every article of household furniture that could be pledged to eke out a miserable existence and keep her little family together. "We found her. said the visitor, "hard at work, making boys black cloth caps, trimmed with braid, and bow, and buttons, lined with glazed muslin, and wash-leather, and with patent leather front: for the making and pressing of which she received two shillings per dozen, or two cents apiece. I did not believe it, and asked to see her pass-book. It was true." "In good times," said she, "I used to get three and sixpence per dozen, but now the price is reduced!" Save us from such grasping tradesmen, and from the necessity that makes families dependent upon them!

Smelt Fishing.

The Portsmouth (N. II.) Journal states that the business of catching Smelts in Great Bay, has been carried on as extensively during the winter just closing, as it was last

The first catching was about the middle of December. The company on the Bay, on some days, has been a hundred, and an average of fifty persons has been kept up to the present time. Some tend three or four lines: and while some have caught eighty dozen in a day, others have toiled all day for the first zen. On some days the catch has been known to reach a thousand dozen. The price obtained has been four cents a dozen. They have usually been purchased by a few, and large proportions have been forwarded to the Boston market. The moveable house on the ice has been a convenience to the fishers. Between two and three thousand dollars worth of smelts have probably been drawn with the hook from the Bay this winter."

Singular Meeting. A few weeks ago, we noticed the commitment of a man named Anderson, upon a charge of bigamy, he having cloped with a woman from Washington city, where he left a wife and family. He was discovered in this city, and at the instance of a brothern-law, was brought to justice. His "lawful wife" yesterday arrived here upon a visit, and wishing to have an interview with her aithless "liege lord," proceeded to the jail, and was ushered into his cell. Lo! there sat Mrs. Anderson, No. 2—the creature who had been the source of all the trouble and disgrace which had fallen upon the rightful husband and wife, Guilty-like, she fled. leaving the man in the company of Mrs. A No. 1.—Pittsburg Press.

A New Plank.

At a Democratic Convention held in Sumner county, Tennessee, a short time since, the following new plank was inserted in the Dem-

ocratic Platform:
"Whereas, we have in this community a eeret order known as Odd Fellows, who have monopolized to themselves an undue proportion of office, and done other acts and the democratic party, and supposing the same to be the case elsewhere, therefore be it | true. Resolved, That as democrats, we cannot nsistently vote for a candidate for office who belongs to a sacrat order, be he know

providing for the trial of criminals by in-

I AVING completed my purchases in New York

to the higher courts, instead of for indiet

ment as has previously been done.

DERUVIAN GUANO .- A cargo of No. 1 PE-RUVIAN GUANO, just received from the

Please publish, by request of the Members of the Methodist Protestant Church in this city, the following portion of the proceedings viewed the Governor's course during the last of the Methodist Protestant Conference, copied session, and argued that it was impotent and from the Washington Star:-

"When our report closed vesterday the Conference was engaged in a debate growing out of the remarks made by Rev. Henry Slicer, in the East Baltimore Conference published in the Baltimore Sun, in which Rev. Mr. S. is reported to have stated, to the effect that the Methodist Protestant Church was a failure. and that its ministers were in the field for

Rev. Mr. Bates said that he had read with surprise and deep pain the announcement which had been published and sent forth to the world. He (the speaker) was born in the Quaker church, properly speaking: he had been baptised in the Methodist Episcoal Church, which church he loved and ever should. He held the highest regard for every Christian church; but he had been immeasurably pained to read this statement while sitting in a Conference composed of nearly one hundred ministers and an equally large number of delegates of the Methodist Protestant Church. The speaker could wish the author of that speech to know that he was not for hire, and he wished he could believe that the Rev. Henry Slicer did not know better; and had that gentleman been as well acquainted with our ecclesiastical condition as he was with political trickery, he would certainly have known better.

Rev. E. Y. Reese followed on the same

subject, saying: Mr. President-Allusion has been made to the remarks of the Rev. Henry Slicer, at the East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church. I read them with surprise and mortification. I was surprised, ir, that it was thought at all necessary by Rev. Mr. Slicer to introduce a sister denomination before his conference for the purpose of making disparaging remarks concerning it: and I was mortified that in the effort at disparagement there was so evident a disregard of what we all know to be the facts in he case. I have known Mr. Slicer for years. I have never heard him suspected of remarkable ability to discriminate in matters of courtesy; but I did suppose he understood the import of the ninth commandment. In the early history of reform, it is said he was nce asked why he no longer visited at a stopping place where had been accustomed to enjoy hospitality. In his peculiar swelling manner, he replied, "I would not let my horse eat at a radical trough." But I had hoped time had cooled the ardor of his denominacal or controversial zeal; that his onposition to lay representation itself did no nger include the honest advocates of it. In this opinion I was mistaken. Whoever offends against governmental Methodism, let him be, anathema, is evidently still an emphatic portion of the gentleman's creed. Rev. Mr. Slicer tells the East Baltimore Conference that Methodist Protestantism is a failure. What his standard of success may be, I cannot tell. By that standard, it may be, that everything in the shape of religious effort is a failure, unless it goes out before

the world bearing the insignia of Methodist

To say anything is a failure, is by no means a difficult oratorical achievement, and with men of Rev. Henry Slicer's temperament and known habits of pompous bluster, knowledge concerning the thing affirmed is ov no means an important consideration in the premises. Mr. Slicer's simple opinion s sufficient for Mr. Slicer, without the trouble of a tedious examination after truth. He is one of those men who boastfully tell us are sorry to communicate to our breth they say what they think. Their thinkings and friends, that we are under the necess are generally about as far from the truth as heir assertions are from logical relation The old cry of "failure" is wearing out .-It is too late to oppose lay-representation under. We are sorry to state that the T with that cry any longer. Facts are stubborn things, and over more than thirty annual conferences are more than thirty stubborn facts that Methodist Protestantism is a success, not a failure. This annual conference here is in the very cradle of Methodism, with its trustees and lay-members representing nearly fifty circuits and stations in or immediately contiguous to Maryland, with the exception of one at Charleston, S. ...) this annual Conference is a stubborn lact, which Mr. Slicer's bluster can never set aside. Besides, sir, what is all this ado about lay-privileges in the old church to-day but an evidence of our success? Why is the subject of lay-representation brought into the old line of conference at all? Why? Sir, the answer is so plain, that he who runs may read. Our principles are successfully budding there, despite the effort to crush and keep them under. Our success is read in every article on lay representation which ap- Thomas is unpopular, will meet with pears in any "Advocate" from Maine to Cal- like fate. The Blue Ridge Republican is fornia. From the far off Oregon comes up the cry of men who ask for freedom from an ecclesiastical rule. Their ery is but the echo of our own success.

But, Mr. President, success may be a mat- a Convention, it would be very hard ter of opinion; and it may be that Mr. Slicer | either of his opponents to overcome him is of opinion that Methodist Protestantism is a failure. Had he said nothing beyond this, no reference to his speech would have been made here. But he states, positively, as a FAMILY SEWING MACHINE fact, that which is notoriously untrue-so far as the ministerial members of this body are oncerned. And it is difficult for me to understand how he can help knowing it to be untrue. He says that you are not itinerant preachers, but that with us, as a body, "itinrancy had degenerated into a local system." Is there any ground, whatever, sir, so far as this Maryland Conference is concerned, for this assertion? Is there a single man here entered as an itinerant who is not so emphatically and truly, with the exception, per- ter and cheaper sewing than a sea haps, of one or two honored brethren enga-ged in collegiate enterprises? Was not one unquestionably, the best Mackins in the maged in collegiate enterprises? Was not one of our most valuable congregations in the ci-ty of Baltimore, sundered from us because our itinerancy was inflexibly insisted upon? I am astonished at the recklessness of this declaration, and as it is untrue, without feeling obliged to account for Mr. Slicer's ignorance, I simply pronounce it untrue, thorings inconsistent with the principles of oughly and entirely, in its application to this body-untrue, and I am glad that it is un-

But Mr. Slicer says our "preachers are waiting in the market for hire." he mean? The implication is that you can all be easily bought from your love of Meth-Nothing, Plug Ugly, Odd Fellow, or what odist Protestantism and that you are where you are, simply because you have not been ABOUTTON OF THE GRAND JURY IN MORIS able to get employment elsewhere. Sir, this AN .- The Detroit Free Press says the act is a pitiful act in the presiding elder. He ought to be ashamed of it. In its utterance rmation, goes into effect sixty days after he has slandered men, I am sure, who are its inquisitorial functions, reserving for the prides himself not a little. "Every one to his taste," and we shall not dispute with whenever special cases need its aid. All ca- him about that. But as a Conference, where the peace, and by him committed directly are personally known, that this presiding elder should have been thus permitted to outrage all propriety and truth without rebuke, is a sad lesson upon the restraint which authority imposes upon good men's better nature.

Rev. W. C. Lipsicomb followed, speaking

with great earnestness upon the subject. Rev. Josiah Varden succeeded, in a pithy speech, denouncing the action of Mr. Slicer in the East Baltimore Conference, and animadverted upon the difference which existed between the M. E. Church and the M. P. Church, and the various causes which led to the birth of the latter Church. Mr. Slicer expense for drayage or commissions at within the birth of the latter Church, and he of the line. opposite Pioneer Mills. I doubted not but many of the members of his

Church were ashamed of it. The M. P. had \$280,000 worth of propert gentleman, says the M. P. C. nothing. He talks about our being speaker would like to see Mr. Sliand try to buy some of us. Rev. Mr had somehow acquired the name of the war-horse; yet he went about kiel much after the fashion of some The speaker regretted deeply tleman who was the subject

should have been permitted to go. Conference: but it would seem been so permitted, and the East Conference had tacitly, by their dorsed his action. The speaker allies terms of deep feeling, to the time self and Rev. Brother Lipsicomb had been of those in that Conference the deep and abiding love which now by their hearts towards their Christian bren of that branch of the Church

Rev. David Wilson stated that he ha doubt many members of the East Bal Conference had heard with surprise an gret the remarks of Mr. Slicer. with as much disgust as any here had a them read. The speaker stated that he scarcely believe that Mr. Slicer had correctly reported in the papers. The is ren all knew that garbled statements a published of the proceedings of the ference at Philadelphia last year. Helthis might prove to be the case with res

to the report now under discussion Other members spoke with great to and in terms of deep indignation in reto the remarks of Mr. Slicer, in his so before the East Baltimore Conference After which the session adjourned

Henry W. Thomas.

Mr. Thomas enjoys great popularity only in this District, but throughout State, on account of his valuable services. able representative course in the State S. ate. As an instance of this we may me note the fact, that on the two occasions a by courtesy, Alexandria would have be entitled to the Senator from the Alexander and Fairfax District, with such satisfaction Major Thomas perform his duties that privilege was waived, and this eite county with great unanimity awarded to the honor he so well merited, and at the ahave our citizens fully endorsed his con-It is with pleasure and pride that his frie ean point to his service of twelve years the Senate of the State and challen strictest scrutiny into his every public His platform of principles as laid down his speech at Brentsville, will meet with favorable response from men of all part who, tired of the way in which the affair the government have been managed for years past, desire a change, and want as to see men chosen to office who will in tain the principles and policy of the form of our institutions. Without wishing to parage the claims of either of the other lidates, we think that after a careful exnation of the views of the three gentless

cord most with those of the people It then only remains for his friends their duty to secure his election, for with a candidate who is so popular with his political opponents, it is but expect of his friends that they should themselves in the contest.

those expressed by Major Thomas will

"BEAR YE ONE ANOTHER'S BURDEN. of calling upon them to help us to best burden, which we are unable to stand tees of the M. E. Church at Sperryville, h. received notices, relative to the indebteday of the Church, and that there is some d ger of our being deprived of our beauti little sanctuary. We appeal to the peto help us. It is with them whether stand or fall. We are in hopes that the will lend a listening ear to our appeals. come to our relief before it will be to We appeal to the farmer, the merchant. mechanic, the doctor, the lawyer, and to to give us just a small portion of their come, and it will supply us with ample men

Sperryville, Rapp. county, March 11. The attempt to ridicule the Conventi

which nominated Mr. Thomas, has proved total failure. Attempts to prove that M ocratic,) acknowledges him to be the popular candidate that could have ought out, and the Prince William De crat says that single handed and backed

to pay off and discharge the whole debt. A

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